

CHAPTER - 4

NATURE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF NGOS IN CHILD TRAFFICKING

4.1 Introduction

In India, the complex process of human trafficking often starts when family members neglect their responsibility to protect and take care of the victim. However, in many cases, this results in the victim being trafficked by a third group of individuals and forced into the profession of a commercial sex worker, or prostitute.¹⁵⁰ Trafficking, according to the Oxford Dictionary, refers to the illegal sale of something. It also introduces new vocabulary words like "human trafficking," "drug trafficking," and "arms trafficking." The term "human trafficking" has a conceptual meaning that describes the illegal practice of treating people like commodities for profit and subjecting them to long-term exploitation after being trafficked.¹⁵¹ Human rights are gravely violated and serious crimes are committed when people are trafficked. One of the most heinous types of human rights violations is the transportation, harboring, or reception of people under duress, through kidnapping, or through fraud with the intent to exploit them. As a result, human lives are grossly commercialized and turned into commodities, making human trafficking the most serious threat to human dignity and rights.

Nevertheless, Article 23 of the fundamental rights prohibits trafficking in persons as well as other forms of forced labor that are similar to it, and this is specifically prohibited by the Indian Constitution.¹⁵² Still, traffickers take advantage of the victimized people and make them live like animals. Women and children are the weakest and vulnerable members of society, and they are the main targets of human

¹⁵⁰ Ashok K Jain, *Socio- Economic Offences 35-40* (Ascent Publications, Delhi, 2016).

¹⁵¹ Sen S, Nair PM, —A Report on trafficking on women and children in India 2002-2003 440 (Institute of Social Sciences, NHRC & UNIFEM, India; 2004).

¹⁵² J.N. Pandey, *The Constitutional Law of India 299-304* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 45th edn., 2008).

trafficking, which severely infringes on their dignity and human rights. As a result, society bears equal responsibility for this threat. This makes "human trafficking one of the three most lucrative forms of organized crime, after drugs and arms," according to one study.¹⁵³

4.2 Human Trafficking in India¹⁵⁴

In India, human trafficking has grown to be a significant problem, especially involving women and children. Trafficking is an organized crime whose lifeblood is human suffering. Even though the Indian government has taken strong action, trafficking gangs and rackets have grown into newer forms of trafficking. Because of how far crime has spread, this social and criminal threat now affects almost all states. Although there is still trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, there has been a recent increase in the trafficking of women and children for forced labor, bondage, and slavery. The following situational analysis outlines the various facets of human trafficking that occur in India:¹⁵⁵

4.2.1 Child Labor and Trafficking

There is a growing trend of child labor trafficking and migration in many parts of the country. Because of the socioeconomic conditions, a lot of children are moving to major cities from economically depressed areas in search of work. Many of these cases involve middlemen and agents who, among other things, give meager advances to the parents and make false promises of lucrative jobs in order to bring children to employers in the city. These kids labor under incredibly exploitative circumstances, which include long hours, low pay, and difficult and unhygienic working conditions. These young people are usually employed in domestic work, dhabas (regional highway restaurants), jewelry manufacturing, zari (gold thread work), tea stalls, etc. They are often confined to the confines of their places of employment, which robs them of their

¹⁵³ Sen, Sankar & Nair, P.M. Trafficking in Women and Children in India 191 (Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005).

¹⁵⁴ UNODC (2013). India Country Assessment Report: Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors on Anti Human Trafficking. A Review Commissioned by UNODC.

¹⁵⁵ UNODC (2013). India Country Assessment Report: Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors on Anti Human Trafficking. A Review Commissioned by UNODC.

freedom and exposes them to mistreatment. There are reports of child labor trafficking and migration from Bangladesh and Nepal, two nearby countries.

4.2.2 Child Trafficking for Domestic Help and Maids

Children from the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh are increasingly being trafficked for use as domestic labourers. The illegal placement agencies are involved in child trafficking. The majority of these placement agencies are situated in Delhi and the surrounding National Capital Region (NCR). By bringing in children from these states, these placement agencies are making enormous profits.

4.2.3 Trafficking and Placement Agencies¹⁵⁶

The placement agencies' strategy is to lure kids from remote tribal villages into their recruitment by promising them jobs. The employers receive custody of the kids after the money has been paid. The youngsters are required to work 10 to 14 hours per day without pay or breaks. The advance payment collected by the placement agencies never makes it to the child's family. After some time, these kids bond together and are made to work. Many of these kids have come forward to report torture, violence, and physical and sexual abuse. The rescue doesn't happen until information about their conditions reaches the police. Between 2010 and 2012, the Delhi Police's Crime Branch and a number of organizations carried out hundreds of such children's rescue operations.

The Department of Labour in the Delhi Government drafted the Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012 in response to the concerns raised by the growth of placement agencies and their involvement in child trafficking. Numerous of these placement organizations are child trafficking-focused organized crime gangs. In order to avoid prosecution, they frequently change both their addresses and the name of the company. In the source areas, these agencies also have very robust networks. The parents are discouraged from filing complaints by being threatened. Investigations have

¹⁵⁶ UNODC (2013). India Country Assessment Report: Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors on Anti Human Trafficking. A Review Commissioned by UNODC.

shown that these agencies are to blame for both the national missing children statistic and the trafficking of thousands of children.

4.2.4 Trafficking for Forced Marriages

The promise of a happy marriage to a wealthy man in Punjab or Haryana, often presented as a voluntary union, attracts thousands of young girls and women each year. The majority of "purchased brides" suffer from exploitation, deprivation of basic rights, duplication as maids, and eventual abandonment. It is impossible to find a bride for every man due to skewed sex ratios (Punjab has 893 and Haryana has 877 females per 1,000 males), so "importing a bride" has emerged as the only option. It will take many years for the demographic situation in these states to stabilize because it has become so skewed. Due to the high demand for women of "marriageable age," organized trafficking rings have begun operating in Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.

A Drishti Stree Adhyayan Prabodhan Kendra NGO field study on the impact of sex ratio on the pattern of marriages in Haryana, which involved over 10,000 households, found that over 9,000 married women in the state were bought from other States. According to the study, the majority of the 92 villages in the districts of Mahendragarh, Sirsa, Karnal, Sonapat, and Mewat accepted it as a common practice, but denied buying a bride for their family. Due to their families' need for money, the majority of women and girls who are forced into marriages come from Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Odisha's impoverished villages. As a result, these families fall prey to human traffickers. The majority are untraceable, mistreated, or duplicated by the men who marry or purchase them as domestic servants. There are also cases where girls who have been married for a while are resold to different people.¹⁵⁷

4.2.5 Commercial Sexual Exploitation through Trafficking

The top source states in India for trafficking to the red light districts are still Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Odisha. Modernization has brought about a change in the commercial exploitation of children and women for

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article2400857.ece>,

prostitution. Prostitution has always been prevalent in red light districts, but by offering services on demand, the industry has grown outside of these districts and become much more organized. The traffickers have benefited from this by making the most money possible and gaining access to lucrative clients. Even now, they are promoting their offerings online and in newspapers. Deals are made over the phone, and online transactions take place. These organizations have proliferated all over the nation, and despite significant police intervention via the AHTUs, business is still growing.

According to a well-known news source, the Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS), which is made up of the nations of Georgia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Chechnya, and Kyrgyzstan, has seen an increase in prostitution networks in India.¹⁵⁸ The majority of the business is done online and has developed into a money-making enterprise.

4.2.6 Kidnapping Rackets and Denotified Tribes

The denotified tribes were discovered by police investigations in Agra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi¹⁵⁹ (also known as criminal tribes) like the Bedia, Nat, Kanjar, Banjara etc. The practice of prostitution as a family tradition has been linked to the abduction of young girls from all over North India. They abduct young girls and raise them as their own. To make the young girls appear older, they inject them with hormones like oxytocin.¹⁶⁰ The victims are then employed in prostitution rings in Dubai and other Middle Eastern countries, as well as as dancers in bars in Mumbai. Police investigations in a village in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have revealed that the women from these villages possess numerous passports. Similar activity is very common, according to Madhya Pradesh police investigations in the Mandasaur district.¹⁶¹

4.2.7 Middle Eastern Prostitution Victim Supply

¹⁵⁸ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/the+new+white+flesh+trade/1/80283.html>

¹⁵⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denotified_Tribes

¹⁶⁰ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/Girls+drugged+into+puberty,+sold+as+prostitutes/1/99132.html>

¹⁶¹ <http://daily.bhaskar.com/article/MP-OTC-32-girls-abducted-for-brothels-rescued-2628838.html>

Victims from India are being sent to the Middle East on a regular basis to work as actors and performers for sex gangs there. Numerous groups being transported from airports to Dubai have been detained by Mumbai police. Similar police investigations conducted in Delhi and Kerala have revealed a thriving market for procuring prostitution victims in India.¹⁶² In August 2012, one of the victims reported to the Mumbai Police that she had been forced to participate in a dance performance in the Gulf States.

4.2.8 Trafficking and Adoption Rackets

The trafficking of children for adoption has increased. By giving them money, the traffickers buy children from poor and struggling families, who they then misrepresent as their own for international adoption. According to police investigations, there are a lot of these cases, both in Delhi and throughout the country.¹⁶³ Reports state that there have been instances of unlicensed adoption agencies selling off kids for adoption in Delhi, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Despite the establishment of a central agency by the Indian government to supervise adoptions, the practice of obtaining children for adoption through financial inducements has proliferated.

4.3 Defining Trafficking

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which was adopted in 2000 and entered into force in December 2003 as an add-on to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Trafficking Protocol), may have helped to achieve the much-desired and broad consensus on a practical definition of trafficking at the international level.

According to Article 3 of the Protocol, trafficking is:

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" refers to the act of obtaining a person's consent to be exploited by hiring, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving them

¹⁶² <http://www.siasat.com/english/news/sex-racket-involving-300-girls-busted>

¹⁶³ http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-10-19/delhi/28262187_1_child-trafficking-childless-couples-police-zero

through the threat of, or actual use of, force or other coercive measures, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power, exploiting vulnerability, or providing or receiving benefits in exchange for a person's cooperation. A minimum definition of exploitation is the use of another person for prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or acts that are similar to slavery, servitude, or organ harvesting;

- (b) Where any of the means listed in subparagraph (a) have been used, the victim of human trafficking's consent to the intended exploitation set forth in that subparagraph shall be irrelevant;
- (c) Even if it does not use any of the methods listed in subparagraph (a) of this article, the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be deemed to be "trafficking in persons";
- (d) Any individual under the age of eighteen is referred to as a "child."

4.4 Trafficking in Gujarat

One state where women and children are not frequently trafficked is Gujarat. But the vice is still present in some measure. In brothels and other places close to highways, thousands of women engage in commercial sex. Although Surat's redlight district was closed in 2003, the industry has since expanded throughout the city and is still allowed to operate as flying sex workers, friendship clubs, and massage parlors. There are no redlight areas in Ahmedabad, but the sex industry is booming there, drawing customers from Bangladesh, West Bengal, and Odisha. Gujarat is a common place where migrants go.¹⁶⁴

Trafficking in children for work is a serious problem in Gujarat. Children are transported to work as child laborers in the jewelry polishing and diamond cutting industries from Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. For use as child labor in the artificial pollination process in "Bt Cottonseed Farms," a large number of children are being trafficked from Rajasthan (particularly from the districts

¹⁶⁴ Migration, trafficking and sites of work: Rights and vulnerabilities- A study in Rajasthan and Gujarat by Jagori, 2007.

of Udaipur, Banswara, and Dungarpur in the Udaipur division) to Gujarat (Banaskanta, Sambarkanta, and Patan districts). Young children between the ages of 8 and 15 are the ideal candidates for the same job. Gujarat's agricultural economy has grown through time, thanks in part to the production of Bt cotton, which increased by 16.6% in the previous year.

The women of the Sarania tribe engage in traditional prostitution in Gujarat's Sabarkantha district. Because of custom, the women in this community are forced to participate in sexual activities. Recently, the entire community attended a mass wedding organized by the non-governmental organization Vicharta Samudaya Samarthan Manch, which works to prevent women and girls from being trafficked or forced into traditional prostitution. Once again, the majority of the girls who had married said that they had done so to protect themselves from being coerced into prostitution.

Raids in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra have revealed a rising trend of Gujarati victims. Maharashtra police officials have reported that trafficking is increasingly coming from Gujarat and Rajasthan. Gujarat's data on missing women and children, which indicates a substantial number of missing women and children, supports the trend. Additionally, there have been rumors that some of the victims are from Bangladesh. These days, transnational traffickers have strong ties to Gujarat, especially those from Bangladesh.¹⁶⁵ The Jharkhand-Delhi-Gujarat route is used by traffickers. On all the routes that lead from Rajasthan to Gujarat, there is an issue with child trafficking for labor. Furthermore, trafficking incidents from Gujarat to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been reported.

4.5 Gujarat Government Initiative

Gujarat's government has taken action to stop human trafficking in the region. The Principal Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat, is in charge of the State Advisory Committee, which was established by the Department of Women and Child Development. In compliance with the Immoral

¹⁶⁵ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/bengali-speaking-girls-human-trafficking-kutch-flesh-trade/1/213428.html>

Trafficking Prevention Act of 1956, the committee was established. The departments of Home, Law, Women and Child Development, Gujarat Women Economic Development Nigam Limited, Gujarat State Social Welfare Board, Mahila Suraksha Samiti, Social Defense Department, and Gandhinagar are among the members of the committee. The government has also undertaken other notable initiatives. In the Surat district's village bhatha, Taluka Choryasi, five acres of land have been set aside for the housing and accommodations of sex workers. This colony will have amenities like a primary school, primary health center, and anganwadi. The department has developed a training program for 150 sex workers in association with NIFT. Partnerships have been established with companies like Haria Garments in order to purchase textile products. Fifty sex workers in the clothing industry were trained by NIFT.

The Social Defense Directorate complied with the Women and Child Development Department's decision to provide sewing machines to twenty-four sex workers in Surat. A government-run children's home has been assigned to 51 children of sex workers in order to provide for their safety and protection, as well as proper medical attention, rehabilitation, and vocational training. For the 40 sex workers in Surat, the government has launched a training program to prepare cotton toys in partnership with the non-governmental organization Shantaba Gajera Trust. In addition, the government took the initiative and organized multiple training sessions and workshops for judges, law enforcement, non-governmental organizations, Child Welfare Committee members, and other government workers on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. In accordance with Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, the State Government has published rules in the official gazette to carry out the Act's objectives. NGOs and the government work together to manage Gujarat's 123 victim-focused protective homes. All district authorities received letters or advisories about the 1956 Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act.

4.6 Missing Statement of Children and Women

Numerous women and children have been reported missing to the Gujarat police. Compared to the 4,120 missing women in 2010, there are 1,818 more missing

girls, or girls. In 2010, there were 2,890 reported cases of missing children. Since 2006, there have been an increasing number of missing children overall. In 2011, Gujarat Police conducted special drives throughout all of the districts and cities in an effort to locate the missing children.

4.7 Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)

The Gujarat State's Nodal Agency for the fight against human trafficking is the State CID Crime. Statewide coordination of the state's anti-human trafficking initiatives is handled by a deputy inspector general of police nodal officer. In compliance with Standing Order No. 9/94 of September 21, 1994, the Gujarat DG & IG of Police has designated as Special Police Officers all police inspectors, circle police inspectors, police of the local crime branch, police of the detection of crime branch, all ACPs, ASPs, Dy. SP, and SDPOs of divisions within the state of Gujarat. On September 22, 2005, the Gujarati government reorganized the Gujarat State Coordination Committee in compliance with the ITPA. The aforementioned committee conducts a quarterly review of the issue of human trafficking under the direction of the Chief Secretary of State.

4.8 Role and Function of NGOs in Child Trafficking¹⁶⁶

Everyone is occupied with finding quick, clever ways to make money in an organized manner because, as we are all aware, trafficking has evolved into a disease that is spreading quickly throughout the entire world, leaving no place untouched. Because organized crime has evolved into human trafficking, chances for rescue have decreased. Once a person falls into the trap of the traffickers by entering the vicious cycle, there is no way to escape until it is too late or a miracle occurs. Unfortunately, our government or police frequently pull off miracles like this, necessitating the initiative of non-governmental organizations every time because police authorities prefer to keep their hands off of such things in general. Therefore, NGOs are the only

¹⁶⁶ Apeksha Kumari. Role of Non-Government Organizations in Confronting Trafficking In India. American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, Retrieved from <http://iasir.net/AJRHASSpapers/AJRHASS14-185.pdf>

group left with the option to promote public welfare and free people from an abusive and exploitative cycle. Their persistent demands have inspired and focused state and public attention on children and women issues of all kinds. They have taken the lead and supported initiatives. Involving NGOs in the work process and as collaborators has been a significant recent issue of concern and interest in the cooperation. Many national and international organizations have launched studies and research over the past ten years.

4.8.1 The Scope of NGOs

The majority of the NGOs under investigation take the lead in battling human trafficking in their respective nations despite having few resources, funding, training, or access to information. The social and cultural backgrounds of their respective countries and regions are connected to their anti-trafficking activities, goals, and orientation, which reflect regional patterns of trafficking. The scope of an NGO's contribution to social change and development varies, as do its histories and relationships with governmental institutions. For instance, in conditions where poverty, social change, economic constraints, inflation, and unemployment surrounded the scene, NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Aandolan and Shakti Vahini in India emerged as a path-breaking total social instability. Many NGOs struggled to deal with the remnants of the outmoded and oppressive social system and the lack of a legal or administrative framework to support their work. In the fight against human trafficking, NGOs have played a significant and respectable role in helping and rescuing individuals.

4.8.2 Prevention of Trafficking in Children

Programs and projects have been established by national and international NGOs in various nations to offer education and vocational training to populations in at-risk groups in the nation where the organization is based. The programs are primarily expected to aid in preventing child exploitation and human trafficking as well as reducing issues associated with unauthorized immigration. Numerous initiatives are put in place to create and safeguard jobs across the nation. NGOs work to prevent children from being trafficked in exchange for employment, just as they do in developing nations

like ours where poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy have affected nearly every state. NGOs have taken this initiative to build all the facilities in their villages alone. NGOs in our nation are doing an admirable job of promoting awareness, employment, and literacy. Welfare is a government responsibility, but NGOs handle it within the constraints of available resources and space.

4.8.3 Coordinate with other NGOs and Government Agencies

The process of saving and bringing back trafficked children essentially requires coordination, cooperation, and support from all levels of government. The process begins with coordination with judicial police officers to rescue the children from abusive situations, and then legally processes the case through Immigration Office, Public Welfare Department for social services, welfare, and rehabilitation. Next, the process moves on to waiting for repatriation, finding relevant information to ensure that each trafficked victim is supported as best as possible, preparing for the costs of repatriation, and finally contacting relevant organizations in a sending. Governments in the Mekong sub-region have not been fully prepared to take on such demanding responsibility and coordination until recently. Therefore, it has been the responsibility and coordination that NGOs have.

4.8.4 Conducting Research

This is a crucial tool for raising awareness about child trafficking, promoting child welfare, enlightening the public, and uncovering its hidden dimensions in today's society, where it is becoming an increasingly organized crime-like activity. Because research on various needs and issues can provide important knowledge and understanding about trafficking in women and children to intervention programs and policy development. Although the number of children trafficked, complex issues related to trafficking, trafficking networks, other forms of trafficking like overseas friendship and marriage services, conditions of trafficked victims in receiving countries, and impacts on individual victims and their communities upon repatriation have all been quite thoroughly researched and NGOs and governments have access to a good amount

of quality data, trafficking still occurs. Therefore, there is a need for ongoing research as well as fully informed intervention programs and implementations.

4.8.5 Response to the AIDS Epidemics

Many NGOs run AIDS programs, including daycare centers for HIV-positive people and outreach initiatives to spread awareness of the disease and encourage community-based care. For their various target populations, NGO volunteers are typically well-trained and furnished with materials and information on HIV prevention and AIDS care. While some NGOs may offer their services to people living in border regions or in other places crossing their national borders, others may work primarily with people who are currently living in a particular country. as in PLAN India is a child-centred development organization with a mission to advance children's rights and enhance the well-being of young people in need. Over a million children and their families' lives have been directly impacted by Plan since 1979, which operates in 13 States of India. Child participation and protection, children in challenging situations, education, HIV/AIDS awareness, health, early childhood care and development, etc. are the main goals of the organization's child-centred community development interventions.

4.8.6 The role in providing support before repatriation

When trafficked children are rescued from abusive environments in homes or workplaces, governmental organizations and citizens of a country frequently refer to shelters run by NGOs. Before the process of repatriation gets underway, the shelters have also given the children the necessary care to restore their physical and mental health and well-being.

4.8.7 Strategies adopted by NGOS in protecting migrant children

Children from other countries should be protected by the Children's Rights Act. Although a government may deny their status as illegal immigrants, thanks to NGOs' efforts, such children are also receiving shelters before being repatriated. Children who are forced into migration, tricked into it, or kidnapped by human traffickers need to be

given immediate medical attention as well as physical and mental rehabilitation. The search for their families should be coordinated, and they should be brought back safely. If children voluntarily come to sell goods and beg, they should first undergo physical and mental rehabilitation. In order to develop the repatriation process and stop their return, there should also be multilevel coordination. Reintegrate children into families through a supportive process in both the communities of the sender and the recipient. This would ensure that the kids will be treated with respect and that their rights will be upheld. Change relevant laws to remove any barriers to helping children who have been trafficked.

4.8.8 Credible tasks by NGOs

Human trafficking negatively affects parents in India's worst-affected states, such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and nearly all of the North Eastern States, because of poverty, lack of access to education, inadequate facilities in their hometowns, and a lack of employment. employers and traffickers frequently take advantage of, mistreat, and threaten the children working here, despite the traffickers' claims that their ward is safe and comfortable because they are making good money. In one way or another, they only lived a pitiful and pitiful life as child labour engaged in slavery-like practices, but for many people, life is no longer as it once was due to the involvement of numerous NGOs in the effort to free children from the grasp of human traffickers and their employers. Some worthy NGOs in India include:

In Delhi, Shakti Vahini ensures that cases are thoroughly investigated and that there is a connection between exploitation that occurs at the source, during transit, and at the destination. Since 2010, Shakti Vahini has intervened in 1270 cases, saving the lives of 1300 victims. It also participated in 462 trials and court proceedings, 26 of which had convictions. Shakti Vahini is involved in several Public Interest Litigations concerning human trafficking and victim protection. ARZ has been fighting against the exploitation and abuse of people who have been the victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Goa. The group has been collaborating with the government, wealthy individuals, businesses, and other non-governmental organizations to fight human

trafficking that is associated with commercial sexual exploitation. Apne Aap, a Delhi- based organization, has been defining and outlawing human trafficking in line with the UN Protocol to End Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, since its founding in 2002. Additionally, it assists disadvantaged women and girls in escaping the prostitution industry by setting up and supporting Mandals, which are small self- help groups. Bachpan Bachao Andolan is a pioneering child rights organization that strives to eradicate child trafficking and promotes children's rights. Between April 2011 and March 2012, BBA coordinated 107 raids throughout India, resulting in the release of 1,152 bonded minors. At Delhi's Mukti Ashram, 751 children received rehabilitation services during the same period that 452 release certificates were issued. For over a decade, Impulse in Meghalaya has been providing sustainable living assistance to rural communities in the state. The company prioritized capacity building, marketing relationships, and design inputs. Rescue operations are constantly carried out across the nation by organizations such as ATSEC in Bihar and Jharkhand, SANLAAP in West Bengal, PLAN International, which concentrated on HIV/AIDS awareness programs and policies in 13 Indian states, and many others.

4.9 Conclusion

Children should be protected by the government through its policies, but in reality, this is not the case. The government only makes policies in almost all of India's states; NGOs take great personal risks to carry out these policies and tasks. Without NGOs, it is difficult to envision the worst that the police and government could do. Given that child abuse happens in every country and culture, we should feel and show our anger when children are harmed. We must make the invisible visible since it is all too common to witness violence against children without it being acknowledged.

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